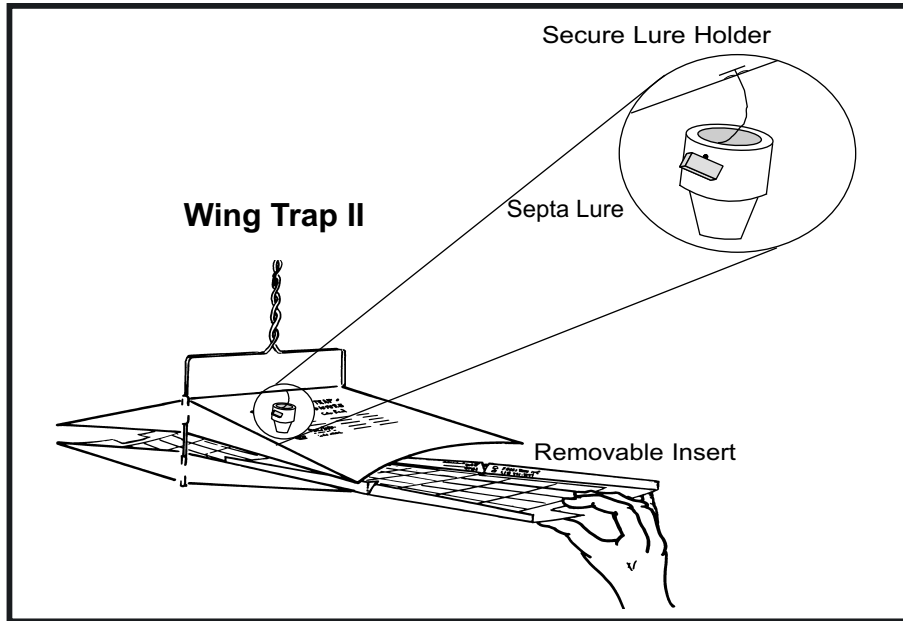


## Lure Installation:



Make sure top and bottom fit together. Suspend lures from the middle of the underside of the top using the holder. Remove used lures from the trapping site; **do not discard on the ground. Do not throw lure into glue on trap bottom.**

**Wear disposable gloves and avoid touching pheromone lures.** This will avoid possible lure contamination and cross contamination. Consult trap assembly sheets for Wing Trap I or Wing Trap II (with removable insert) **Freeze lures in vapor**

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# Codling Moth

*Pheromone Trapping System\**



CODLING MOTH (*Cydia pomonella*) is a major pest of apple and occasionally

Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) can be captured in traps using pheromone\*\* lures specifically developed to attract this pest. Catches indicate whether or not anticipated fruit damage will warrant the cost of control efforts. If controls are required, catch information can improve application timing.

\*Not suitable for monitoring mating disruption blocks (refer to our "CM SuperLure" information sheet).

\*\*Pheromones are naturally occurring biochemicals used by insects to communicate with members of their own species.

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# Pheromone Traps

Through judicious trap placement and regular monitoring of the traps, pest managers can better track where and when damaging populations exist. Over time, the record of trap catches combined with careful observations of environmental conditions, plant health, life stages of the pest insect and other insects, pest managers will predict problems and institute preventative

measures.

Pheromone trapping can:

- Pinpoint the location of problem infestations for better targeting of direct control measures.
- Improve timing of direct control measures.
- Help determine the effectiveness of direct control measures.

# Trap Placement

- Use 1 trap per hectare (1 trap/2.5 acres) in the center. See illustration.
- Minimum of 2 traps/block, (a block is any continuous planting of apples or pears).

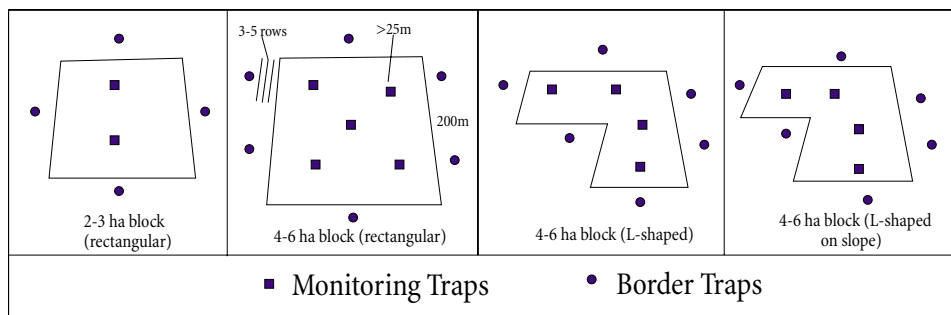
### Additional Notes:

- If fruit trees are on a slope, move traps to the uphill portion of the area being monitored. Catches in the upper area can indicate what is happening in the lower regions as well
- Hang traps at eye level inside the tree canopy, on the south side.
- Avoid placement in dusty or wet locations, roads or irrigation sprinklers.
- Ensure leaves do not block access to the trap.

### Border Trapping:

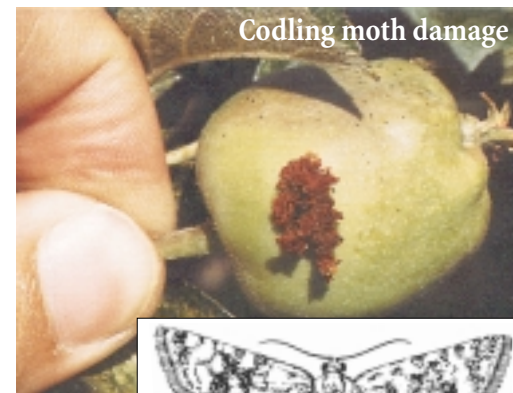
- If there are host border trees outside, yet within 25 m (75 ft.) of the block you are monitoring, place traps 3 rows deep within these border trees. Repeat at 200 m (650 ft.) intervals. This reduces the potential for codling moths, residing outside the block, to remain undetected.
- Border traps can also indicate where border infestations are originating.

If you cannot put traps in neighboring trees, hang them on the outermost row of the block. Border traps are not monitoring traps; do not use them to determine if controls are required.



# Trap Maintenance

Change trap bottoms when 20 insects (of all kinds) have been captured or if other debris accumulates. Many different insects will enter these traps. Ensure you know how to identify codling moths.



# Monitoring

### Timing:

- Place traps no later than early bloom of McIntosh varieties.
- Adult emergence varies with climate. Earliest emergence, beginning in April, occurs in the warmest, mildest growing locations, where 2 or 3 generations per year can be expected. Latest emergence is expected in late May.

- Check traps weekly until early September or when dawn and dusk temperatures do not exceed 15 C (59 F).
- Check all traps on the same day of each week and record catches. Although not mandatory, removal of captured insects will make future

# Using Catch Results

Using interpretation of catch data varies from region to region. Consult local experts to best understand the system most applicable for you.

### First Brood: April-June

(Climate Dependant)

- Use catch data only from traps within the block (no border traps). The average catch within the block will be more accurate than the catch of only one trap.
- Disregard catches of the first week.
- If an average of two or more male codling moths per trap are captured for two consecutive weeks, in apples (five moths for pears), the amount of damage likely to occur will exceed the cost of control measures. In all cases, calculate the average of two consecutive weeks; a catch from only one week is not a reliable indicator. A trap which captures five

moths in the first week and none in the second has a weekly average greater than two moths per trap for a two week period. In this case spray at the end of the second week. If a trap did not capture moths in the first week, yet five the next, wait a week before spraying to allow for egg hatch.

- Sprays are aimed at the larvae. If trap catches are above average in one area but not others, only spray the high-catch area.

### First Brood: Degree Day Monitoring

- This system uses traps and daily temperature monitoring to time the first spray (if required). This system is more precise but also more complex than that previously discussed. Contact your local consultant or extension agent for further information. Many grower guides and other publications help explain this concept.

**Further Information: Consult local experts and local fruit production guides.**